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THERMAL SYSTEMS

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THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM

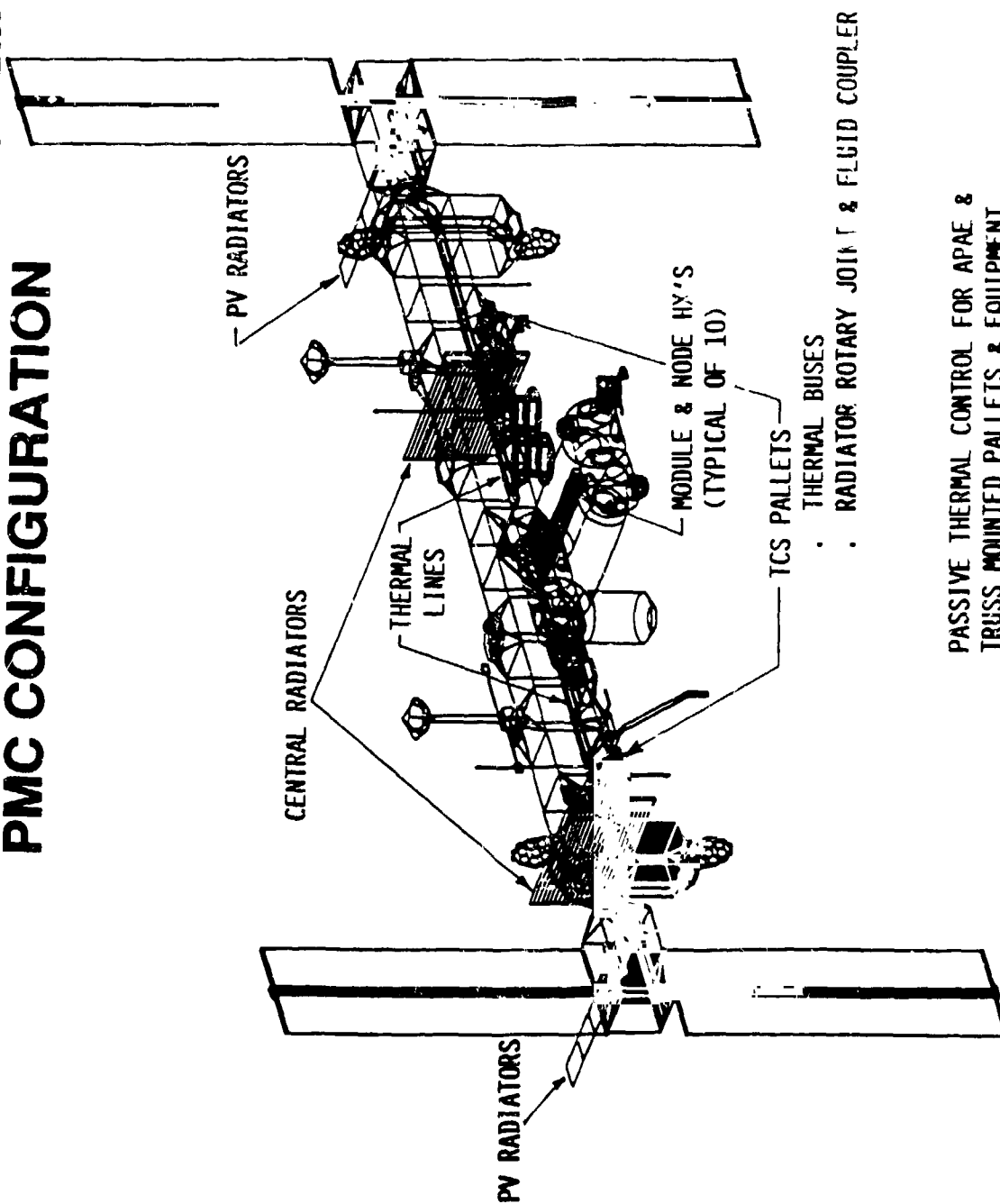
REBASELINE

BASELINE CONTENT	PMC	AC
External ATCS		
● Central Radiators (2-Phase Ammonia)	Same (erect only as required)	Same
● Central Thermal Bus (2-Phase Ammonia) -Modules and Nodes -Truss Mounted Pallets	Same Passive	Same Passive
Internal ATCS for Pressurized Nodes and Modules (water)		
APAE ATCS for Truss-Mounted Payloads		
PVATCS (1 Phase Fluid and Deployable Radiators)		
	Same	Same
	Passive	Passive
	Same	Same

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EXTERNAL THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM PMC CONFIGURATION

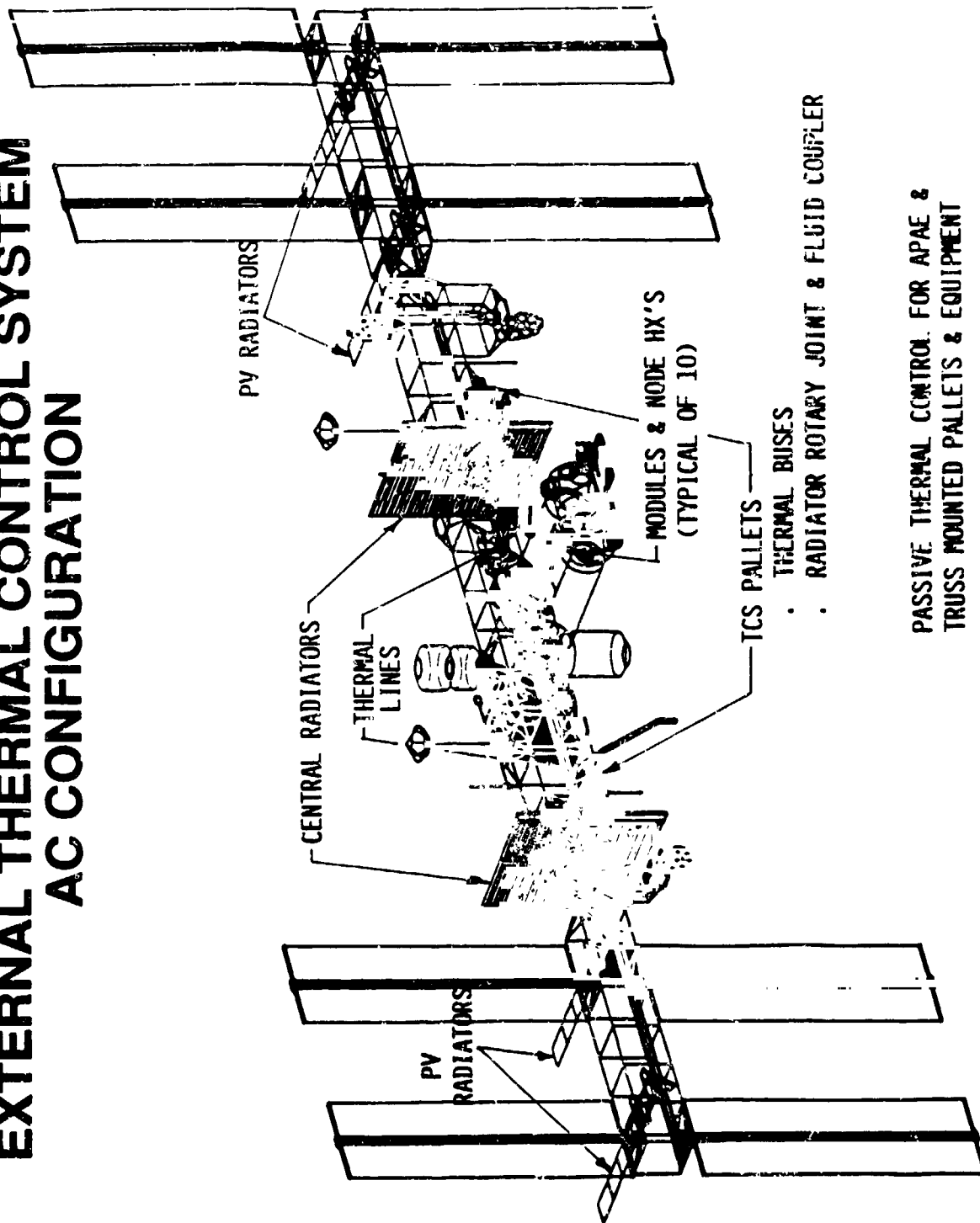


PASSIVE THERMAL CONTROL FOR APAE &
TRUSS MOUNTED PALLETS & EQUIPMENT

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EXTERNAL THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM AC CONFIGURATION



PASSIVE THERMAL CONTROL FOR APAC &
TRUSS MOUNTED PALLETS & EQUIPMENT

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EXTERNAL THERMAL CONTROLS SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Functional Requirements

- Waste heat acquisition/transport

Performance Requirements

- Collect waste heat from each pressurized element or carrier
- Size for 37.5 kW (PMC) and 75 kW (AC) Plus electrical conversion losses, metabolic and environmental heat loads
- Accommodate modular growth, on-orbit assembly
- Provide simple user interface and location flexibility
- Low and moderate temperature loops (35°F and 70°F)
- Quiescent operation (10% of full load)
- Leak detection, isolation, and repair

EXTERNAL THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS (CONT.)

<u>Functional Requirements</u>	<u>Performance Requirements</u>
■ Heat rejection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accommodate modular growth, on-orbit assembly ● Limited degradation due to damage or failure ● Replaceable radiator
■ Truss mounted pallets and equipment, APAE and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Passive thermal control
■ APAE payloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide own independent thermal control

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

- Truss mounted pallets and equipment, APAEs and structures - passive thermal control
 - Insulation and coatings
 - Multi-layer high performance insulations
 - Utility distribution lines
 - Resource pallets
 - Airlock
 - Mobile Transporter
 - APAE/payload (WP-3)
 - Modules (WP-1)
 - Nodes (WP-1)

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

(Continued)

- Selective absorptivity/emissivity optical surface coatings
 - Radiators
 - Truss
 - Resource pallets
 - APAE/payload (WP-3)
 - Modules (WP-1)
 - Node (WP-1)
- Heaters
 - Electrical radiant-type or conductive
 - Utility distribution lines
 - Propulsion Pallet
 - Mobile Transporter
 - APAE/payload (WP-3)

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

(Continued)

- Isolators
 - Low conductivity material
 - Mobile transporter components
 - Airlock
 - Resource Pallets
 - APAE/payload (WP-3)
- Passive Radiators
 - Structural surface area viewing space
 - Resource pallets
 - Mobile Transporter
 - Antennas and cameras
 - APAE/payload (WP-3)

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

(Continued)

■ Heat Rejection

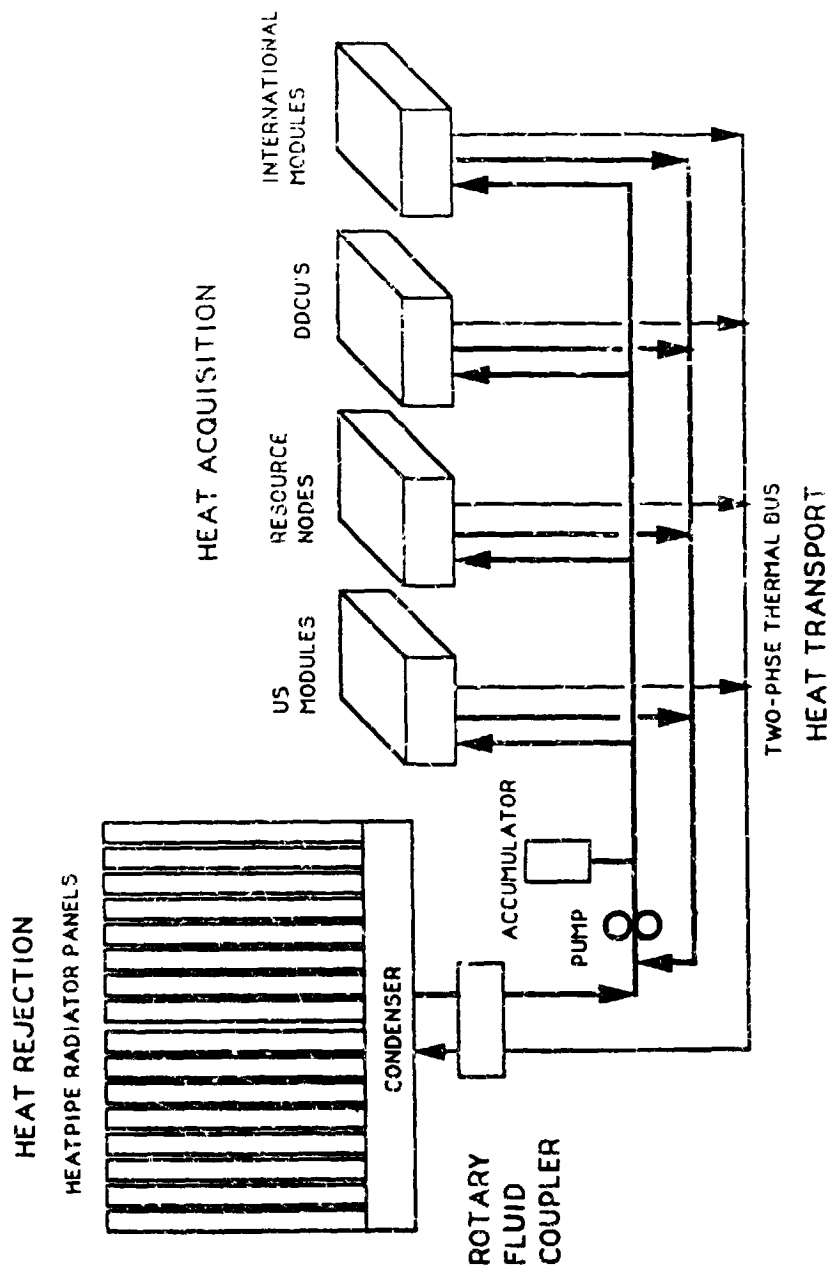
- Individual radiator elements incorporating self-contained, high capacity heat pipes
 - Each element completely independent of all others
 - Facilitates easy handling for on-orbit assembly
 - Allows interfacing radiator with transport circuit through non-invasive technique
 - Allows replacement of elements to maintain indefinite life

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

(Continued)

- Heat acquisition and transport
 - Thermal bus applies heat pipe technology to heat transport
 - Liquid to user interface evaporated. Vapor to radiator interface for condensation
 - All equipment receives the same temperature regardless of location in the circuit
 - Phase change process allows approximately 50 times less fluid to be circulated
- Rotary fluid coupler
 - Allows articulation of radiator to minimize area

EXTERNAL THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEM

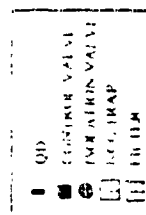


- 35° F AND 70° F TEMPERATURE LOOPS
- BOTH LOOPS REDUNDANT
- BOTH TEMPERATURE LOOPS SERVICE PORT AND STARBOARD SIDES OF SSF

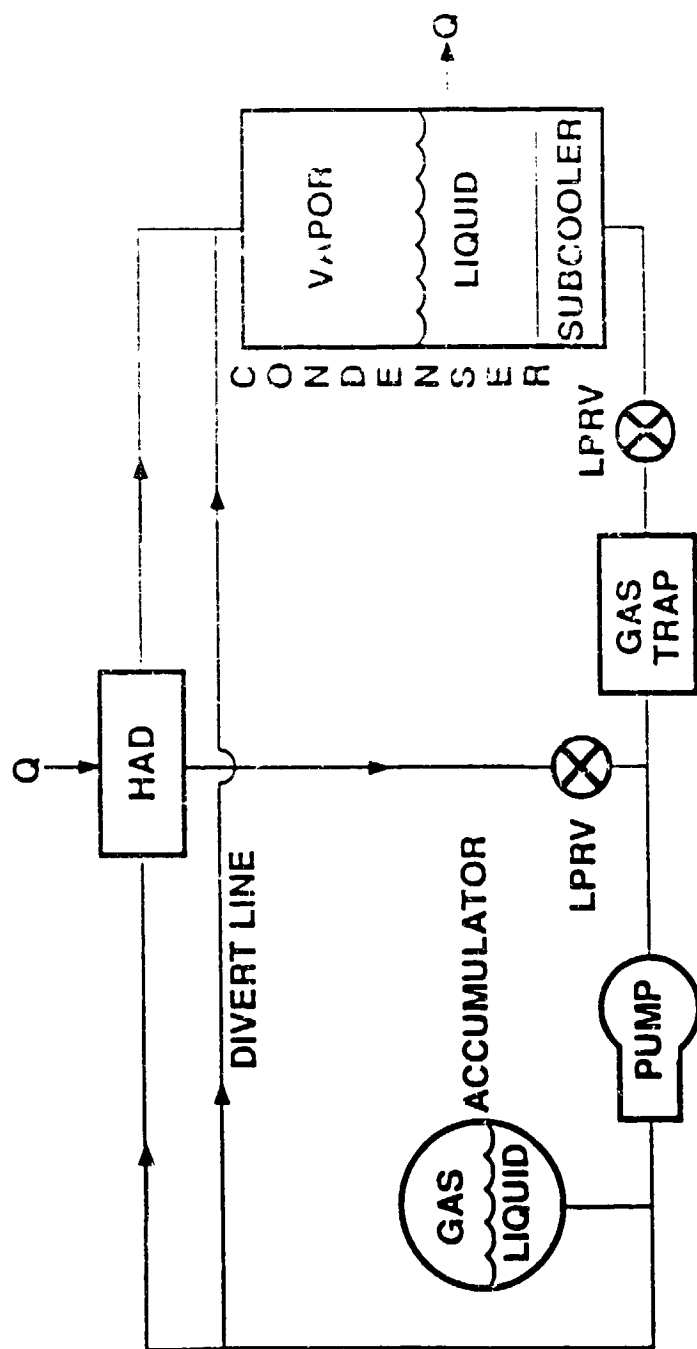
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(FOR CONCEPT EVALUATION ONLY)



LMSC SYSTEM SCHEMATIC



DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Key Technical Challenges Heat Rejection

- High capacity heat pipe radiator

- On-orbit assembly

Approach to Challenges

- Two technology options (GAC and LMSC)
- Thermal test bed
- KC-135 tests
- STS-8 concept flight test (OAST)
- STS-29 SHARE* technology flight test (Advanced Development)
- STS-43 SHARE II* Development Flight Test (Prime)
- EVA and RMS Options
- WETF evaluations
- RMS ground test facility evaluations
- STS-61 SRAD* verification flight test (Prime)

*SHARE - Station Heat Rejection Advanced Radiator Element
SHARE II - Station Heat Rejection Advanced Radiator Element
SRAD - Shuttle Radiator Assembly Demonstration

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DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (Continued)

Key Technical Challenges Heat Acquisition/Transport

Approach to Challenges

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ■ Two phase thermal bus | ● Three technology options (Boeing, GAC, LMSC)
● Thermal test bed
● KC-135 tests
● STS-61 TPITS verification flight test (Prime) |
| ■ Rotary fluid coupler | ● Three technology options (Boeing, LaRC, LMSC)
● Thermal test bed |
| ■ Leak detection, isolation, and repair | ● Thermal test bed |

THERMAL FLIGHT EXPERIMENTS

- SHARE - Station Heat Rejection Advanced Radiator Element
 - One 50 ft advanced development heat pipe radiator panel performance
 - STS-29 (3/89)
- SHARE II - Station Heat Rejection Advanced Radiator Element
 - Two 43 ft station development heat pipe radiator panels performance
 - STS-43 (1/91)
- SRAD - Shuttle Radiator Assembly Demonstration
 - Three heat pipe radiator panels assembled on-orbit by RMS and EVA
 - Thermal performance
 - Accepts heat from simulated or TPITS two-phase thermal bus
 - STS-61 (11/92), manifested with TPITS
- TPITS - Two-Phase Integrated Thermal System
 - 5 kW thermal bus performance
 - Reject heat to Orbiter payload heat exchanger or SRAD-erected radiators
 - STS-61 (11/92), manifested with SRAD